ART-DRAPED ORATORY.

Lecturer Stoddard's Methods of Blustrating His Historical and Travel

Talks. John Lawrence Stoddard was been in Boston thirty-nive years ago. Seen flank-Music Hall, he appears to be 40, but day-Heht is kinder to him. A man meeting bim on the street would call him 35-no more. The thousands in Chicago who have at in-tervals for seven years accompanied Mr. tervals for seven tears accompanied Mr. Stoddard on his delightful journeys will read with interest of certain phases in the lecturer's career which the Mail herewith presents for the first time. Graduating from Harrard, he had as little bent toward lecturing as desire to ship as a common seaman. His supreme ambition was to travel, a yearing which, fortunately, he was able to gratify. The British isles, the confluent, and the Orient were seen and stulled by the young and enthusiastic traveler. Returning to Hoston he found occupation as a tutor, preparing young men for Harvard College. After much hesitancy, and with many misgivings, Mr. Stoddard yielded to the request of some intimate friends and wrote a lecture which he called "Rambles in Athens." It was delivered in a Boston church, before a cultured audience, and the success of his initial effort in this direction suggested possibilities which have been handsomely realized. The obscure tutor of 1878 is to-day one of the wealthiest and most popular lecturers in this country. Sitting in his parlor in the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stoddard took from the center table a copy of the most recent issue of the Maintie Monthly, Turning the pages of the magazine, he said to the writer.

g the pages of the magazine, he said to

the writer:

"You see there are no illustrations. Observe the contrast [producing the last Century.] Is it a matter of surprise that fifty copies of the (noting are sold to one number of the Alburder's Now, bear in mind that the articles in the Century, as in Huper's sud Scribner's, were written before the illustrations were made. I hold that lectures can be as legitimately and effectively illustrated as morgaine articles, but the

illustrations were made. I hold that leatures can be as legitimately and effectively illustrated as magazine articles, but the articles end the lectures must come first. I invariably write my lectures and then add the litustrations as drapery and descration. A lecture must shan I by itself as a literary work of art, otherwise the lecturer will be a mere showing repressing parrot-like commorphaces."

"To you personally secure the illustrations you exhibit?"

"That was my custom at first, but my work has assumed such proportions that I can no longer spare the time. Each year when I come to Chicago I plan work for the next season. Last year while here I decided upon the subjects which I am now presenting. Take 'Napo'con III and the Fall of Parls.' I began twelve months ago to read and study for that lecture. The fact that Napoicon had spent six years in the fortress of Ham suggested the destrability of some pictures in that connection. Ham is pinety unlies from Parls, and a more desclate region you can scarcely imagine. To secure views the permission of the French government was required. Then a special artist was engaged, and days were devoted to this branch alone. The work of securing views was entrusted entirely to Mr. Burditt, one of my agents. He spent months on the coatinent this year, and returned with at least 500 views, of which I utilize possibly ninety."

"In what shape do the filustrations reach

In what shape do the illustrations reach You?"
"On glass; here is one fit by 41 inches; we call them 'dantern slides.' You are doubtless surprised to find the originals so small, but, being so small, you will understand there is the greater need of artistic perfection. Every quarter inch on the slide is magnified several feet on the screen. The improvement in these illustrations is marked; we gain a little each year, and, so far as our 'alides' are concerned, realize that perfection is made up of trifles after all."

"Have you any knowledge of photogrephy?"
"None whatever; my work is confined to
the literary side."
"Of the thirty lectures you have delivered, which has been the costlest in prep-

aration!"
"One in the series on Charles Dickens, if "One in the series on Charles Dickens, if you mean the costlicat from an artistic standpoint, but this lecture on Napoleon (holding up the MSS.) has cost me what I cannot express in dollars and cents. At the outset I must have had 900 of these pages—600 pages too many. Four times I rewrote the lecture, climinating, carring, and condensing, and all this, please remember, before I decided upon a single illustration. Many thick it is an easy thing to give an illustrated lecture; they fry it and fall, because they make their pictures first. As a tasis for illustration there must be a condensed, wind, dramatic, and trutful marative. The lecturer must avoid dry statistics on the other."

"How many nights have you given to

How many nights have you given to le turing during the past eight years?"
"Over 1,000, and I have never missed an
engagement; was never obliged to postpone a lectue nor to compel an andience to wait for me sixty seconds. I talk an hour and a half almost continuously, and no actor on the mimic stage declaims in one performs ce one half the number of lines which I speak nightly. Yes, physicians have assured no I was ruining my youl chords, which I prefer not to believe.

"You are giving more historical lectures

than formerly."
"Yes; it is new departure and a successful one. In a lecture on travels simply one has the power to select what places he one has the power to select what places be will picture; not so in an historical lecture where one must seek out and secure certain Illustrations. It is a great satisfaction to me to have been able to make the change from travel to history. Because of the high pressure of American life the time which most men and women can devote to solid reading is discouragingly limited. The popular craving is for newspapers, periodicals, and light novels. Gibbou, Ilume, ahd Macaulay are not holding their own, becuse the average citizen has no time for them. What shall be done for these people who are desirous of knowledge but limited for time? I reply: Give then condensed statements of facts in a concles yet pleasing narrative, strengthening such prepleasing narrative, strengthening such pre-sentation with carefully chosen illustra-tions. Pictures, by the subtle influence of association, \$x\$ facts in memory's store-house."

association, \$x facts in memory's storehouse."

Asked which of his lectures had been the
most successful from a financial standpoint, Mr. Stoddard appealed to Mr. North,
of Burditt & North, these gentlemen having been his agents for nearly eight years.

"If the pulse of merit may be detected at
the box-office," said Mr. North, "I should
say the Dickens lectures rank highest."

In the Boston Music hall, which scats
2,555 persons, Mr. Stoddard has lectured to
an andience of 3,320. Over 3,000 persons
crowd the Philadelphia Academy of Music
when the attraction promised is a "Stoddard lecture." In these wonderful little
"lantern slides" the Boston lectures possonses the most complete, as well as the
costlest, c. heriton of the kind in existence.
Of original views he has upward of 12,000.
When he first came to Chicago his course
comprised five lectures. He now delivers
sighteen lectures, and, as the practical Mr.
North phrases it, "this house is soid out'
every time," leaving to late-comers not
even the comfort to be derived from that
ancient legend, "standing room only," It
is quite probable that Mr. Stoddard will
before long turn his attention to Mexico
and some of the South American republics.

Kenyand Fricanniment of the U. V. U.

National Fneampment of the U. V. U. The national encampment of the Union Veterans' Union meets in this city We Incaday, Jan. 10. Commander Dillon has an nounced the fallowing appointments: Jas' E. Clifferd, quartermaster general vice Arthur Schalz, quartermaster Past No. 1. Mustering officers—John'J. Brown, New York; George S. Ayre, Manne; P. H. Couey, Kansas; Henry A. Cheever, Masschusetts, Iaspectors—George D. Curtiss, New York; H. H. Burbank, Maine; Wm. M. Hess, Kansas. Aids-de-camp—Moses H. Pride, New York; M. F. Gaffinsy, John Morrissy, New Jersey; R. H. Marcellus, J. H. B. Jenkins, District of Columbia. Committee on state of the Union—A. B. Frisble, vice L. D. Bumpus, elected colone; Thoa. Hynes, vice D. W. Peters, elected delegate: Frank A. Clark, vice J. F. Balley, elected surgeon; R. R. Brouner, vice A. W. Frather. day, Jan. 19. Commander Dillon has an

Sixores use Red Star Cough Cure, as it promptly relieves houseness. Price 25 cents.

E3 per gallon, 75 cents a quart bottle. No. 1
Rys Whisky, best in the world for the noncy, at McGeo's, Ninth street, near D.



AMERICA AND THE WORLD'S TRANSPORTATION.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

Some of the Effects Upon the Atlantic and Pacific Carrying Business of Certain Accomplished and Contingent Facts-England's Enterprise.

The following is an extract from an article under the above heading published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOV. 14, 1885, acompanied by a map illustrating the lines of transportation alluded to, and which receives additional interest from the fact that the lines then spoken of as possible now appear to be accomplished facts:

the lines then spoken of as possible now appear to be accomplished facts:

To show the accomplished facts:
To show the accossity of immediate action in regard to ocean malls it is only accessive to demonstrate what has been and is being done. The Facific Mail Steamslip Compuny has established lines across the Pacific trom San Francisco to Japan and China, to Australia and New Zealand. These lines which touched the British colonies were subsidized by the authorities of those colonies to the amount of \$400,000, which enabled them, in connection with the support secured from the United States government, to subsist while a paying trade was being built up, but the British subsidy was only given on the condition that each alternate attenue should be an English vessel.

A reference to the map on another page will show how the lines were run and what an immense trade was being diverted to this country through their establishment. The withdrawal of all aid by the foolish action of Postmaster General Vilas, with the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, has entirely changed the situation. The Australian government has given a subvention of three hundred thousand pound (\$1,509,-600) for the establishment of an English line of steamers from Melbourne to Tacoma, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what arrangements can be

1. New York, St. Thomas, and the windward islands.
2. New York and Brazil.
3. New York and Aspinwall.
4. New York and Jamaica.
5. New York, Cuba, and Mexico.
6. San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Fiji, and Australia.

6. San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Fiji, and Australia.
7. San Francisco, Japan, and China.
We need not refer to the numerous European lines, but to those enumerated here we do ask the serious attention of our law makers. The English flag has supplanted our own and tapped every port which was was within our reach, and which by geographical position belongs to us. How long can this continue?

Mail Transportation. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: I Was on yesterday handed a copy of your paper of date Nov. 14, 1885, containing an article on the transportation of the malls between on the transportation of the mails between San Francisco and Japan and Caina to Australia and New Zealand. What you then predicted is now transpiring. The English mails will be sent through Canada over the Canadian Pacific railway to Vancouver on the Pacific, and from there a line of ships now being built by British subsidy to ply between that point and the points above named. Not only will the mails be thus carried, but New York is to-day receiving solid train loads of tea shipped directly from China and Japan to Vancouver, and there taken by the Canadian Pacific railway and delivered directly in New York without breaking buils.

Edular House, Dec. 10, 1880.

Enury House, Dec. 10, 1886.

Oklahoma Lands.

A report has recently been current in the west that the commissioner of Indian affairs intended to move the Indians west of Oklahema on to the Oklahema lands. Indian Commissioner Attics said yes-ledian Commissioner Attics said yes-terday to friends of the Oklahoma bill, now or the calendar of the House, that the ra-per thad no foundation, and that it was the intention of the department to leave the wole matter to the determination of Con-

RAILWAY NOTES.

Fast Terrussee, Virginis and Goorgia earn-ness for November, 1886, \$418,542; 1886, \$592,-

I stice Harian made final orders yesterday in one Hilmols Middland railroad case. The offer of Dow, the nurchaser, to jay, it addition to be in the bid off. 127, 200, the sum of \$18,509 for the left of labor claims, is accepted, and the case is confirmed. The percentage is directed to payible bid into court in three installments or the first days of January, February, and Month next, The court also settled all questions of the first days of January. February, and Month next, The court also settled all questions of the first days of January.

RALPH BEAUMONT TALKS. The Interests of the K. of L. to Be

Looked After in Congress-Internal Revenue Taxes Should Cease. Mr. Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of

Labor, was found at his headquarters, 305 Pennsylvania avenue northwest last night by a reporter of the NATIONAL REPUBLI-

by a reporter of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

"What legislation do you expect this session in the interest of the people you represent?" was asked Mr. Beanmont.

"I have not yet received instructions from the executive board upon specific measures, but shall in addition to them look after those advocated by us at the last session."

"What do you regard as the most practical and effective measure within the scope of national legislation in the interest of the laboring people."

"On that subject I must give you my individual views, which are that such a bill as was once introduced in Congress by the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, which had the indorsement of hundreds of thousands of citizens by petitions, and 22 votes in Congress, at a time when labor was unorganized, to appropriate a certain amount of money and allow each lead of a family \$500 as a loau when he becomes a bona fide settler upon the public lands, would be the most practical, because it would take the surpins labor from our overcrowded centers and put them upon a solid footing where they can shift for themselves; at the same time it would make room and opportunities for employment of those who remain, and be the wisest and most advantageous investment for the uscless money now lying idle in the treasury."

"Would that not be class legislation?"

settingly changed the situation. The Australian government has given a subremitor of three hundred thousand pound (31.5%). The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what examplements can be the terminist of the Canadian Pacifical time of stans. The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what examplements can be more than the terminist of the Canadian Pacifical way. The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what examplements can be more than the commissioner in the terminist of the Canadian Pacifical way. The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what examplements can be more than the continuence of the Canadian of the Canadian Pacifical way. The commissioner is now in the dominion to see what examplement appears to show how highly the English and colonial government appreciate the service on the Tacific, it is only necessary to state in the Tacific, it is only necessary to state in the Tacific, it is only necessary to state in the Tacific in the Canadian of the Australian way of New York and San Francisco. Conditions the terminion of the Canadian of the Australian way of New York and January that the distance is the continuent in the loops that the commercial relations between that two common of this contract in the loops that the commercial relations between that two contracts the seamers will not dreat the property expended. Schones to make a superior to the struggling lines. Every appeal which has contracted the property expended way, thus cutting San Francisco off entirely from a trade which was contractly proving and which promised so much to the surge line of the Australian way that the estimates will not the total contract the contract of the Australian way that the estimates will not the certainty that the estimates will not the contract of the Australian way that the estimates will not the certainty that the estimates will not the contract of the Australian way that the estimate of the Canadian and Drazil, which was the contract of the Australian way that the estimate way the contrac

big, stalwart Scot, who emigrated to the dark and bloody ground when but a youth to fortune and to fame unknown. For several years he acted as superintendent of a blue grass farm, but believing that he was better fitted for the law he studied hard and was admitted to the bar at Lexington. He soon rose to prominence, and formed a partnership with John C. Breekenridge, then the idol of young Kentucky. Like most men raised around Kentucky. Like most men raised around Kentucky. Like most men raised around Kentucky. Like found of fast horses. When but a young lawyer he was selected to act as distance judge during one of the meetings of the Kentucky Association, of Lexington, Ky. In telling his experience the senator says: "I was proud of the honor conferred upon nee, and I took up my position for the first race, determined to do my duty without fear or favor. A friend of mise had a horse in the race, and I was very anxious that he should win. When the start was given I kept my eyes on him all around the course. He won, and I was elated beyond measure until I was told that in my excitment I had neglected to drop my flag and shut out two horses that were clearly distanced. Then I was so chagcined that I threw up my position and mentally resolved that I would never act as a course official sguin. I kept my word for over twenty years, and then, after my friend Grimstead had named his Waverly colt after me, I broke it to oblige a number of Kentucky friends. It was at Pinileo, near Baltimore, the day that Parole, Tom Ochiltree, and Ten Broeck ran. Ten Broeck was the pet of Kentucky servatest race hoises the victor of the day. Well, I served as judge, but, to our disgust, Parole won and Ten Broeck was but a bad second. I don't hink I am a success as a race official, and I don't intend to tempt fate further in that direction.

The complimentary entergloment, tender in the direction. to fortune and to fame unknown. For several years he acted as superintendent of

ing part in it were Misses Triplett and Reagan, and Messra. Anderson, Baker, Hoffman, Pittman, and Thornton. One of the most delightful features was the drum solo by Master Victor Bilss and the recitation by Master Clark Morrison. The musical part was taken by Miss Emma Greyton and Mr. W. Thornton, both of whom rendered their parts most satisfactorily. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a most creditable one, and did great credit to the committee having charge. The members of the committee of arrangements were Capt. Pipes, chairman; Capt. Myer, and Comrades J. E. Thornton and Baker.

HON, ALEXANDER LONG.

Recent Death of an Ohloan Whose Mark Was Made in Congress as Well as Elsewhere. Hop. Alex. Long died at his residence in Cincinnati Nov. 24. He was in his 70th

year, and had been confined to his home most of the time during the last few years, having been in falling health for nearly a decade, suffering from a complication of Hon, Alex, Long was at one time promi-

nent in the affairs of Cincinnati, where, as a school teacher, member of the bar, member of the school board, and in politics, he spent nearly all of his tong life. In politics his partial fallure was brought about by his strong southern sympathies, which caused his congressional sympathies, which caused his congressional experience to be a stormy one. As a Mason he achieved the highest honors, and was widely known for the excellence of his lodge work. He was most excellent master of Kilwinning Chapter. Royal Arch Masons, for many years, and would have been much longer continued as anch had he not at length positively declined further honors. He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1848, re-elected in 1848, and in 1852 was elected a representative from the second congressional district to the thirty eighth Congress, serving on the committee on claims. During the first session of his service he made a speech in opposition to the

Vicksburg, Miss, by a large majority.

Senator inguals believes that his son, if he lives, will see a railway running from Chicayo, or perhaps Duluth, straight south through the Mississippi valley, then through Mexico, Cruiral America, and South America, branching in the southern continent to fino Janeiro on the cast and Valparasio on the west, and that reassengers can be ticketed and freight billed through.—New York Star.

When Senator Jones, of Florida, was elected to the United States Senate in 1876 he was a member of the legislature and voted for himself, The funny part of the business is that his vote was necessary to effect the election, and he thus practically elected himself. When Jones saw that his vote was necessary to achoice, he drew himself up to his full height so d, locking severely at the presiding officer, add: "In the name and by the command of the three thousand Democrats of Escambia county, I cast my vote for Charles W. Jones."

The assembly burst into uproarious laughter and appliance.

A letter from New York says: Chairmen Bar-

The assembly burst into uproarious laughter and applatuse.

A letter from New York says: Chairmen Barnum and Gorman, of the Democratic national committee and national executive committee, and Col. Bradley B. Smalley, the secretary, have been here in conference over the disputed senatorships in Indiana and New Jersey. Barnum and Gorman have spent two or three days here raising fands with which to bein the Democratis in their contests in their contests in their contests in the Democratis in their contests in the properties of the Democratis in their contests in their contests in their contests in the properties of the work of the Democratis in the feath Harrison and Sewell, although he refused to give the grounds for his belief Concerning the Senate, he said: "We shall not have a Democratic medicity there, nor do we want it. We have enough bemocratic members so that we can confirm any appointments the President may make, and that is all that an administration wants. One thing that is desired now is that the national flouse of Representatives shall not pass allowing shifts and go home. Not do not think that the executive administration of the custom houses. They can then pass the appropriation bills and go home. Not do not think that the passage of Hewilf's bill whild make him a presidential candidate, but worse things might happen than to put 'alled Hewilf's him while in a presidential candidate, but worse chings might happen than to put 'alled Hewilf's him the presidents."

friends. It was at Pimileo, near Baltimore, the day that Parole, Tom Ochiltree, and Ten Broeck ran. Ten Broeck was the pet of Kentucky, and my friends thought it would be a great thing for our state pride if Kentucky's senator should, as judge, be among those who pronounced Kentucky's greatest race horse the victor of the day Well, I served as judge, but, to our disguat, Parole won and Ten Broeck was but a bad second. I don't think I am a success as a race official, and I don't intend to tempt fate further in that direction.

Lincoln Post's Entertainment.

The complimentary entertainment tendered by Lincoln Post, No. 2, G. A. R., to the members of the post and their families and to Potomac Corps, No. 2, Ladles' Relief Corps, was very largely attended last night. The Ladles' Relief Corps were present in a body. The programme was a varied oue, consisting of yoeal and instrumental music, recitations and a dramatic representation.

Capt. Fipea, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, paid a high committee of arrangements, paid a high committee in the direction.

Capt. Fipea, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, paid a high committee in the direction of the good work done by the Ladles' Relief Corps. The dramatic part of the entertainment was a farce entitled "The Specter Bridegroom." which was presented in a most pleasing manner, and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. Those tak-

THE POLICE SCANDAL

Assuming the Proportions of a National

Disgrace.

to the Washington, Iowa, Gazette, has this

to say about the police scanda' in this city :

J. M. Currie, in one of his special letters

to say about the police scanda' in this city:

"The 'police scandal' of this city has sasumed the proportions of a national disgrace. The present disgraceful condition of affairs grew out of the alleged order of the superintendent of police to his subordinates to organize a system of explonage upon the private and personal habits of senators and members of Congress, and to collect and to report such facts relating thereto as would enable persons in possession thereof to control their congressional action by their fears of exposure. One of the alleged jobs to be promoted by this means is the extension of one of the avenues of the city to the suburban residence lately purchased by the President. Some have been mallclous enough to try to smirch the Executive by intimating that he had knowledge of this scheme. I am glad to say that few here would even listen to such an accusation. But there is a serious phase to this matter which will demand the attention of the people of the whole country, who will watch developments, and the action of the President (who appoints the officers of the District who are involved in the piacleaures already made) in applying remedies.

The District of Columbia is governed by

officers of the District who are involved in the pisclosures already made) in applying remedies.

The District of Columbia is governed by laws enacted by Congress, and no improvements can be made, or expense incurred without its sanction. These laws are administered by officers uppointed by the President. Congress is the city council for Washington. That any man or set of men could control Congressional action by the means referred to above would be a national disgrace. That the officers and police force of the national capital should be unployed to collect, were it possible to do so, such material for the use of a corrupt ring, in "blackmailing" of the worst character, is a depth of infamy sufficient to cause every American to hide his face in shame. But the imputation which might be inferred from the scheme sofar as developed is a base and infamous slander upon Congress, and reflects upon the judgment and struct of the constituencies by whose votes they are sent here. The sanators and members are gentlemen well known in the communities from which they come: they are elected from among their fellows for their adults, integrity, and moral and social worth. With few exceptions they are accompanied by their families, from whom they are seldom alsent except when attending to their of field duties. How the hearts of the reducing ladies of these families will ache when they resd the imputations cast upon nushands and fathers by these disclosures, for no names are given and no exceptions made.

That 225 congressmen and 75 senators could to selected from all parts of the country could be a selected from all parts of the country could to selected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected from all parts of the country could be elected fro names are given and no exceptions made.
That 325 congressmen and 76 sensors
could be selected from all parts of the country and all of them be immaculate would
indeed be surprising. The number of those
who could be inducted by such means is
so small that they are without power to affect legislation. The people should repel
the accusation.

Inquiry From Anxious Mothers. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The mothers of the children who attend the second grade school in the Dennison buildsecond grade school in the Dennison building are very much exercised, I am told, over the manner in which that school has been conducted during the past two and a half months, and as my phlegmatic nature has become somewhat stirred by the tales which I have heard recounted every evening since the beginning of the present month, I have the curiosity to Inquire, through the columns of your paper, whether these tales are juvenile fictions or whether they are founded on solemn facts. If the superintendent of the public schools, or some one clase equally high in authority in school affairs, will kindly rise and explain what follows, he will secure by so doing the lasting gratitude of the aforesaid anxious mothers.

follows, he will secure by so doing the lasting gratitude of the aforesaid anxious mothers.

It seems that the school in question was assigned to a young lady who was absent in Europe on a six months' furlough. It appears further that this young lady's furlough does not expire until about Jan. I. 1857, and that she has applied for an extension of her furlough for six months longer, which has been granted. In the meantime, her place has been supplied by not less than five teachers, and, as a result, the mothers referred to have observed that their children are, to quote Mark Twain, "advancing backward with celerity." Some of these teachers have rendered conscionations, efficient services, but others have apparently cared little whether school kept or not, and thus the good accomplished by one teacher has been more than neutralized by the indifference manifested by another. It is said also that the school is deathed for the teacher who has the most influence behind ber, but, confidentally, I do not believe it. The public schools are not created for the purpose of affording positions to those who have influential friends regardless of competency, and therefore I put no faith in this rumor. If, however, there should be any truth in this statement, then the powers that be had better look out for the indignant mothers.

If the superintendant is not aware of the above facts I hope he will read this letter and take immediate steps to procure a competent teacher and place her in permanent charge of the school. By so doing he will give unspeakable satisfaction to the mothers, and immeasurable relief to the children; for the latter have been going to school every morning lately with their hearts in their throats, and coming home every evening with the tears in teel eyes.

Manufacturing Defaulters.

Manufacturing Defaulters.

[Boston Journal.]
The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of Washingon gives some interesting facts, going to show how material for future Democratic campaign handbooks is being manufactured by branding as "defaulters" scrupulously bonest Republican officials. The latest addition to the list of so-called "defaulters" is Dr. McGillicuddy, recently Indian agent at Pice Ridge, Dak. Among the items charged against him is one of \$7.50. It seems that in June last four Indian pupils

charged against him is one of \$7.50. It seems that in June last four indian pupils in an eastern government school were sent home sick. One of them died on the way, and Dr. McGillicuddy was telegraphed to send to the nearest railroad point "transportation for three Indians and a corpse." He bired a man and team for the service, and sent in his voucher. This is rejected on these grounds: First, that no evidence has been submitted to show that the charge of \$7.50 for driving sixty miles and transporting three Iudians and a corpse was not excessive; and secondly, that the agent had not previously obtained authorisation from the department for the expense.

Another item charged against him is \$500. The agent was instructed to build a school house at a cost not to exceed \$500. The contract was let after due advertisement, and the house was built, complete in all respects, for \$500. The account has been rejected on the ground that there was not appended a sworn secount and receipt from every man who worked on the job or furnished material for the building. With these men the agent had no connection, their relations being entirely with the contractor. Yet the entire cost of the school house is charged against the agent. These are fair samples of the charges on the strength of which Dr. McGillicuddy will be are fall samples of the charges on the strength of which Dr. McGillleuddy will be pilloried in future campaign text-books as a defaulter. It is hard to say whether the ignorance or the malevole of thing is the more apparent.

Joke on John Chamberlain.

Joke on John Chamberlain.

[New York Letter in Phinadeiphia Press.]

"Ned" Thorne, the well-known actor, who made a hit in the "Black Flag," is one of the practical jokers of The day. His sister is the wife of John Chamberlain, of Washington, the well-known club house man and caterer. Thorne was here a few days ago, and went to the Hotel Brunswick with two or three friends for lunch, when he discovered Chamberlain in an adjoining cafe, and remarked to his companions that he proposed to have some fun with him. Thorne called for a telegraph blank, on which he wrote as follows:

Mrs. John Chambarlain, Washington, D. C. John at this moment is dining with a bequiting woman at the Hotel Brunswick. Shall I interfere?

On the back of the dispatch he wrote:

A BOLD ADVENTURESS.

The Checkered Career of a Dangerous Woman,

[Atlanta Constitution.] When Capt. La Rue, of Sherman's army, dashed into Blankville at the head of a party of raiders one fine summer morning, his first impulse was to swear, and his second was to laugh. Being a versatlle young fellow of infinite resources, he did both.

was to laugh. Being a versatile young fellow of infinite resources, he did both. The troopers saw at a glance that there was nothing in this little North Georgia mountain village. Of the forty or fifty houses straggling around the public square not more than a dozen were occupied. The majority of the inhabitants had fied to the mountains.

"You, Jinnie! You, Jinnie!" shouted an old woman who had her head poked out of her cabin window.

Capt. La Rue languidly turned his head, then a look of keen interest flashed from his bold black eyes.

"Jinnie is worth looking at," said the young officer, after a critical survey of the slight figure awinging on the gate.

Jinnie had never seen any Federal cavalzymen before, and in her anxiety to secure a good view she unconsciously perched herself upon the gate in a position which showed her off to the best advantage.

"Look at that pretty cracker gal," said a big fellow as he rattled his sabre to attract Jinnie's attention.

The girl was evidently not more than 16. Divinely tail and divinely fair her lissome figure revealed every line and curve of its graceful contour through the soft clinging drapery in which she was attled, and which seemed to be a part of her. Under her rustic hat was a perfect face.

"Such a girl," muttered Capt. La Rue to himself, "bas no business here. If I am not very much mistaken there is trouble in store for her." The captain did not find the lime bauging very heavily on his hands. He neede his besedquarters at the house occupied by Jinnie and her mother, and his appearance was so warlike that the old woman hiseled herself in the klitchen, leaving the daughter to keep the self-invited guest under strict servelliance. It was long after midnight before the troopers rode out of town on their way back to the main body of the army. How it came about was never midnight before the troopers rode out of town on their way back to the main body of the army. How it came about was never fully explained, but the captain's spritted charger carried a double burden

Among the Americans who did valiant service in Maximilian's army after our war was over was Capt. La Rue. The captain had a wife who was the toast of all Maxico, from the capital city to the Rio Grande. In the American colony there were strange rumous about his beautiful woman. It was said she looked like an angel and acted like a she-devil. There were queer stories too about her early life. It was whispered that La Rue pinked her up with a lot of other plunder in a mountain town in Georgia last for a lark, but it turned out a serious business. It seems that the girl took it into her head to fall in love with him, and she made life a burden to him until he married her and took her to Mexico.

La Rue was killed along with Prince Salm-Salm, and when the prince's widow salled for Europe Mrs. La Rue went with her. Almost anything can be done with a girl, provided she is taught young. A year or two more in that bleak and poverty-stricken mountain hamlet would have turned Jinnie into a commonplace young woman. As it was she was thrown into a strange circle just at the time when she was feveriebly eager to imitate those who were above her in the social scale. She stripped off the provincial husk that enveloped her. She studied men, women, costumes, manners, newspapers, theaters—everything that could throw light upon the great mystery called society. For such a woman to learn to talk well in French and Spanish, as well as in her own tongue, was a small matter. With her beauty and the subtle witchery of her magnetism, what wonder is it that Eugenie La Rue was soon anathematized by all the prudes in Paris?

It was some time in 1870 that a certain claim became the talk of hotel circles in Washington. The claimant, a charming woman, swore that she was a unionist, and that Sherman's raiders had destroyed something over \$100,000 worth of her property in north Georgia. She had quite an array of receipts and affidavits, but the case looked doubtful from the first. Finally there was a startling expose. It was shown that she was

where lesgued itself against her.

Recently a Philadelphia court threw out a suit brought by this woman against a weak old man who had placed himself in her power. There was found forgery and perjury in the case, and it collapsed before it got fairly under way. As the patient rushed from the court roem in a fit of impotent rage, a bystander caughta Georgian's arm and said:

"That woman was Eurenia La Rue. She

arm and said:
"That woman was Eugenia La Rue. She
married old — , you know."

The Georgian was thunderstruck. Could
that frowsy, wrinkled old hag, with gray
hair and red eyes, be the charmer who had
once been the talk of two continents?

That was her last public appearance.
She will next be heard of when she registers at an asylum or a prison or is fished
out of the river and carried to the morgue,

SPORTING ITEMS. An effort will be made to have the rases be-tween Johnson and Smith and Bethune and Rodgers run on the same day.

"Tommy" Warren, the great western feather-weight, was knocked out in five rounds by "Johnny" Farrell, the 125-pound boxer, of New York.

Harry M. Johnson and George Smith, the sprinters, who raced at Pittsburg last Monday bave agreed to race again in that city on the 20th instant for \$500 a side, distance 123 yards Washington is a trifle slow in getting its team together. Thus far only five men have been signed. It looks as though the "Statesmen" are deemed to come out at the wrong end next fail.

Peter Friddy, of Pittrburg, and Miles Stratton, allas Bryan, of Pitladelphia, have signed articles of agreement for a half-mile syrinding race. The stakes will be \$99, and the race will take piace at the exposition park in Allegheny City on Christmas. Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, salled to Canada yesterday. Being asked when hi match with Beach on the Napsau rivor. Now South Wales, would be rowed, he said he pre ferred that it should take place in June. The stakes would be \$5,000 a side, and Brach would pay him expenses.

pay him expenses.

The fact that the students of the deaf and duals as lum at Washington defeated a picked teem from the Annapolis Naval Academy at football the other day 16 14 0 ought to serve as a lesson to baseballists and others that the most effective kind of sicking is not the kind that is done with the month.

Hanian has deposited \$100 forfelt for his race with Beach in June next. He stipulates that the race shall be according to the same articles and over the same according to the same with Laycook. Hanian will sail for Australia from America on receipt of a message from Beach confirming his acc planes of his challenge.

From all unifications the success of the New York Proceedings of the New York Process of the New

From all unilications the success of the Challenge.

From all unilications the success of the National League of Colored Baseball Pinyers, which held its inangural meeting at Phasburg on Thursday, will be an unfoub el aucesa. Washington, Baltimore, Beston, Pittsourg, Clevelhod, and Louisville will put strong teams in the field, and there is no doubt, if the clubs are evenly matched, but that the League will prove a financial success. N. M. Williams, of Washington, is hocking after the interest of the local club.

The tops established readers associations

with two or three friends for lunch, when he discovered Chamberleis in an adjoining cafe, and remarked to his companions that he proposed to have some fun with him. Thorne called for a telegraph blank, on which he wrote as follows:

Mrs. John Chamberlain, Washington, D. C. John at this moment is dining with a beautiful woman at the Hotel Brunswick. Shall Interfers?

On the back of the dispatch he wrote:
Dean Joins: Unless we get a bottle for our table at once this dispatch will be filed for transmission.

A water was sent with this dispatch to the folder's work, and said to the waiter:
"Size these gentlemen out there anything they want from a bottle to a basket and charge it to me, but notify 'Ned' Thorne that I will have him arrested in the morning for blackmailing."

Washington, is looking after the interest of the looking associations contered in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of the Wey York during the first year of November, so that the interest of the said around the racing circle of the racing circle of center of in and around the racing circle of the center of in and around the racing circle of the center of in and around the racing circle of the way of the first part of November, so that the interest of the said daring the first part of November, so that the interest of the said daring the first part of November, so that the said circle of the first part of November, so that the said case of the said case of the first part of November, so that the said case of the first part

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Work Being Done.

The number of scholars at the night

Increase in Attendance and Excellent

schools is increasing every week. Nearly 400 had been entered at the Franklin, schools is increasing every week. Nearly 400 had been entered at the Franklin, Henry, and Peabody buildings on Dec. 1 Many girls have lately appeared in the class rooms and their presence tends to encourage others who are anxious to attend, but who have held back because they feared they would have no companions of their own sex at the schools. There is little doubt that before the session ends 500 names will be on the rolls. Any one who makes a round of the schools any night and seeshow eagerly the working boys and girls strive to master the knowledge which is held out to them, will wonder why these night schools are not better supported and equipped since they accomplish so much good. Owing to the meager appropriation this year the session lasts less than four months, with classes only three nights weekly. Then eight mouths classes, during which the youthful mind is likely to lose nearly all it has acquired. Many ladies and gentlement, who have visited the night schools and become interested in their work, will, it is said, make an effort to obtain from Congress an appropriation of at least \$20,000 for next year, and then the schools can be placed on a good working basis. The (veteran educator, Frof. Richards, who is principal: at Heury building, is laboring to make the night schools here rival those of Boston, and he confident it can be accomplished if Congress will only look to the needs of the large class of boys and girls who must work during the day.

"The night schools," said Mr. Richards to a Rerunkian man, "should be a cefficient as the day instruction, and the working children should have the same opportunities for gaining knowledge as the more favored ones have. Every city in the country would do well to imitate Boston, whose night schools are perfectly equipped, have nine months' sessions, and are so liberally suipported that the oest teaching falent can be employed. And the results more thus justify the expenditures. Here in Washington there is hardly enough money available to support properly one Henry, and Peabody buildings on Dec. 1

VILAS FOR VICE PRESIDENT. The Postmaster General's Vaniting

Ambition.

The nomination of Col. William F. Vilas, as Vice President on the same ticket with Grover Cleveland In 1888, says the Chicago Tribune, is a probability now being quietly discussed in Democratic circles in Wiscon-

Tribune, is a probability now being quietly discussed in Democratic circles in Wisconsin. Now that Viles has the Democratic party of this state completely under his thumb there is no doubt that he will be able to control the delegation from this state in the next Democratic national convention. He has retired to private life Bragg and Bouck, the only two politicians who stood in his way.

Col. Vilas's supporters regard the backdown of the President in the restoration of Benton to office as a point made in favor of the President in the restoration of Benton to office as a point made in favor of the President in the restoration of Benton to office as a point made in favor of the President in Malson, and if Benton was decapitated for doing campaign work Vilas must suffer also. Some Democrate are so enthusiastic as to think that Cleveland and Vilas are hunting in regard to the future. They claim (what every intelligent Republican knows to be preposterous) that if Vilas is noninated for the vice presidency on the Democratic ticket with Cleveland or Hill Wisconsin will wheel into line and become a reliable Bourbon state. When it is said that Vilas has all the political machinery of the state in his own party. The felling of opposition toward the Vilas contingent among the leaders of the party in Wisconsin is very bitter, and will above itself on every suitable occasion. In the first place. Vilas has engendered a feeling of hatrolamory of the state when he knew there was no chance of success; but he has always been ready to catch the bird if others would heat the bush for him. Col. Woodward, the defeated candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, feels very sore toward Vilas for what is termed in bourbon parlance Vilas for shate is termed in bourbon parlance of success; but he has always been ready to catch the bird if others would beat the bush for him. Col. Woodward, the defeated candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, feels very sore toward Vilas for what is termed in bourbon parlance vilas for what and money were spent in that direction. No effort was made to help the state ticket, but every energy was put forth to elect members of the senate and assembly who would vote for Vilas for United States senator. But that having falled, the scheme to nominate Vilas for Vice President two years hence can be can be pushed forward as fast

Congressman Reid. RALEION, N. C., Dec. 10.—The Union-Republican, Winston, N. C., prints the following:

lowing:

Last week's Republican contained the statement that Concressman Reid had made an assignment for the benefit of his cradiors, and especially of Col. A. J. Royd. Since then now developments are come to light, and to-day all sorts of rep. 4s are affout of cases where he has obtained money under false pretenses, increasing his liabilities to something like \$55,000. Mr. Reid himself it seems has left the country. Certain it is, that neither the people of Wentworth (his home nor in Washington city know where he is. It is impossible at this time to give particulars. The developments are assounding, but enough is known to warrant the statement that a more infamous eystem of swinding, hypocrisy, and fraud than this man has been guilty of never has been perpetrated in the state, if in the south.

An Oble Town Always Destroyed.

An Ohlo Town Almost Destroyed. Toleno, Omo, Dec. 10 .- Fire broke on his morning in Carpenter's grocery store in Attica, a village of 1,400 inhabitants in the eastern part of Seneca county, Ohio, and before it could be checked, destroyed almost the entire business part of the town. The total losses foot up something like \$100,000; insurance about half that amount; equally divided among the German, Cooper, Phonix, Milwaukee, Mutual, Home, and Columbia companies. Columbia companies.

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